P 50

G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

Pol 270 13-17 — (18-19) (Police)

1915. 16

File No. 205-15

Serial Nos. 1-12

Later references.

Pol 180-16(144.

11 65-17 & 10.

police 99-15(1-3)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-12

Preserve
APR 4/7/19

Part B for Dec 16

SUBJECT.

Deputation of an officer to Dotacomand in connection with the Conference about Criminal gangs.

---

12) To Mr Tucker. D.O. No. Pol 1930/18 5/12

Acknowledges the receipt of the notes of the Conference.

(Action is being taken separately re the framing of rules)

Inchcape 9/12/16

W D 88—GPB—50,000—21-7-16

G. R. S. 11] 1915-16

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Police)

NOTES.

File No. 205-15

FILE HEADING.

Deputation of an officer to Calcutta in connection with the conference about criminal gangs.

From

The H. M. Resident

No. 3627 Dated 22-5-16 Received 23-5-16

Diary No. T2997	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards copies of correspondence regarding a meeting at Ooty in June next arranged between the representatives of the Madras & Bombay Govts. about the criminal tribes of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency and enquires whether the Imperial State desire to depute a representative to attend the meeting & if so whether the time & place suggested would be convenient.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Suggested:-

1) "Please consult I.G.P unofficially at once."

(Sd.) H. M. R.

23-5-16

P.T.O.

NOTES—First Sheet.

2997

(2

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Police File No. 205 of 1915-16

Serial No.

J. & M. O. 64-16
D 28-5-16

1) Forwarded, with compliments, to the S.G.I. Police in Mysore for favour of his views on the points raised by the Residency.

By Order
N. Madhava Rao
For Secy. to Govt. Home Dept.

BS. 23.5.16.

III/28/5/16

2. no. 9. linked file (Pol 268-16)

3) The immediate object of introducing the Criminal Tribes Act into our State is, as I have already represented in my letter on the subject, for purposes of registration, surveillance and control of the gangs in the State, as also to check the influx of the gangs from outside, and not to create any settlements, as we have no criminal classes of the kind who have to be settled. When, in ignorance of this fact, the Agricultural Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference had invited the co-operation of the Salvation Army, the matter came up for discussion and on my explaining the conditions and circumstances, it was dropped. So, settlement, as far as we are concerned at present, is merely of an academical interest. Settlements of foreign gangs elsewhere, besides - e.g. in Boomenagudda in Madanapalli Taluk near Royalpad and in Susipalya near Chikballapur - have not proved a success, and practically the whole of the gang settled as an experimental measure by us near Chelur

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB 70,000—17-12-15

Serial No.

in Gubbi Taluk, Tumkur District, has now dwindled down, the members escaping by ones and twos and committing depredations with the aid of their relations elsewhere.

(4)

2. We cannot also undertake to adopt any of the alternative methods suggested by the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay, as domicile ought to be the principal determining factor, which can safely be adopted.

(5)

3. So far is for the information of Government, and not for replying the present reference from the Residency, which merely asks if the Durbar would depute a representative to attend the proposed conference and if the time and place would suit.

(6)

4. The conference would seem to be somewhat of the kind the Inspector General of Police, Madras and I had recently at Bowringpet, and it will indeed be an excellent opportunity to exchange views on this important subject, in a non-committal way, for the proceedings being eventually submitted to Government for orders, especially as the Hyderabad State, whence a good many of the criminal gangs escape and prowl about the country, is also to be represented, Mr. Hankin, referred to in the letter of the Government of Madras, being the Inspector General of Police of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, and Mr. Gayer, their Deputy Inspector General in charge of the Criminal Inves-

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

(4

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Police File No. 205 of 1916-16

Serial No.

Investigation Department.

5. D Cotacamund would seem to be a central place, convenient for the representatives of all the Governments.

6. 8D As regards the date, in view of His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday festivities and functions about the middle of June, if it is the same to them and not inconvenient, sometime in the third week of June may perhaps be suggested.

C. Sankaran Nair

Pol 205

Bangalore, 25th May 1916.

P.T.O.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPH—78 000 17-12-15

G 2997

(5)

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Police File No. 205 of 1915-16

Serial No.

9) Subd. for orders with a draft to the A.A. Resident.
BH.
26.5.16.

Gs
26/5

Secy)

10) The draft rpts to the Govt may be approved.

771.
29.5.16.

Second member V Devan

Dewey Gl Rao
28/5
Gs 29/5

11) approved Gs
29.5 — sent 30/5

Gs 31/5

6420
30.5.16

2 To the A.A. Residency
No Pol 1215 5th June 1916
States that Devanbr G. Srikanteswara Iyer Inspector General of Police in Mysore will represent the Govt at the conference.

To the D.G. of Police
No G 4724 5th June 1916
Forwards copy of the above.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPS—50,000—17-12-15

(6

Submitted to His Highness.

*Paper under disposal

(1)

The Residency having× enquired whether the Durbar would depute a representative to attend the Conference of the representatives of the Governments of Bombay, Madras and His Highness the Nizam, at Ootacamund, in the middle of next month, in regard to the criminal tribes of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency, it is proposed to inform in reply, that the Inspector General of Police will represent the Durbar at the Conference. The Inspector General is× agreeable to this arrangement.

*Page 3 of offic notes

(2) The accompanying draft× reply may be approved.

*Draft for approval

M. Visvesvaraya -

31st May 1916.

BR

(7)

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Deputation of a representative from the Mysore Government to attend the Conference of the representatives of the Governments of Bombay, Madras and His Highness the Nizam, at Cotacamund, in regard to the criminal tribes of the -- Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

1175

Order.

14) ~~KRW~~
31/6/16

292
14.6.16

15) Secretary Mysore. 4-6-16.

16) Mrs Todd Dear

KRW 10.6.16.

61 16.6.

S/C 5/6

G. R. S. 12]

(8)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Police File No. 205 of 1915-16

Serial No.	
2	To The 7-A-Resident no. Pol 1215 Dt 5.6.16. States that Dewan Bahadur C. Srikantesvara Iyer, I.S.O. Police in Mysore will represent the Durbar at the Conference.
	To The I.S.O. Police no. T 4724 Dt 5.6.16 forwarding copy of the above.
3	From The 7-A-Resident. Do. no. 4010 Dt 7.6.16 Enquires whether it would be convenient for Mr. Srikantesvara Aiyer to attend the conference on the 26th instant.
4	To Mr. Srikantesvara Aiyer. Do. Dt 8.6.16 Same as above.
5	From Mr. Srikantesvara Aiyer. Do. Dt 8.6.16 Replies to the above in the affirmative
6	To The 7-A-Resident Do. no. 6 Dt 9.6.16 Intimates the above.

P.T.O.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPL—0,500—17-12-15

B-2977

9

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Pol File No. 205 of 1915.

C. Rec'd 2.10 p.m. 20/6/16

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.
This form must accompany any inquiry or claim respecting this Telegram.

A.S.T. Please send by Saturday next. Please acknowledge receipt. Kind regards. Yours

Charges to pay: Rs. 2 | As. 8

Office Stamp: BANGALORE 20 JUN 16 E.T.D.

Handed in at Office of Origin	Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions.
Mysore	20	12	—	

TO Hysec Bangalore

Rec'd here at 12 H. 47 M.

17) Residency Intimate Criminal tribes Conference at ootacamund will be held at Council chamber stonehouse hill on twentysixth please inform inspector general

The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Gulab Singh & Sons, Calcutta—

18) Subd. with a draft.

19) Issue at once

B.S. 20.6.16 [illegible]

Rs 2/6

To The I. G. of Police. no. J 4923 B/ 20.6.16.

Intimate that the conference will be held in the Council Chamber, Stonehouse Hill on 26.6.16.

20) Subd. This may now be subd. to the 2nd Member as per Secy's order.

B.S. 21.6.16 [illegible] 2nd Member

21/6/16

3-30 pm

1061

21.6.16

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—17-12-15

g 2997

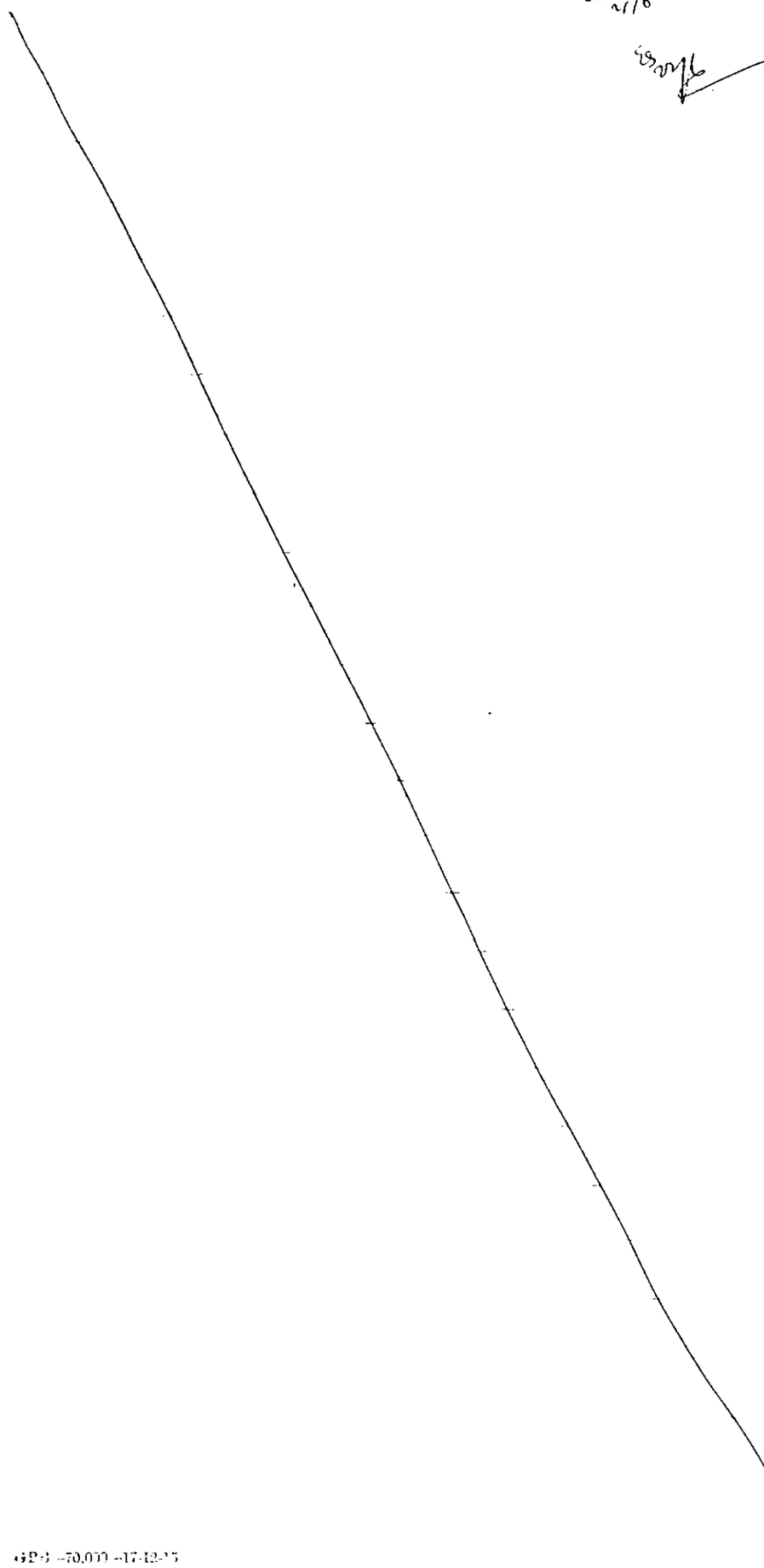
(10

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pol File No. 205 of 1915-16

Serial No.



NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPS—70,000—17-12-15

G. R. S. 12]

(11

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pol File No. 205 of 1915.16

Serial No.

8

J 3190

D.O. No. 4298 P/ 19.6.16
from the J. A. Resident stating
that the Criminal Tribes
conference at Colaba summd
will be held on 26.6.16 in the
Council Chamber, Slave Island,
that the Hon'ble Sir Harold
Stuart proposes to preside & that
the hour of meeting will be
held later. &c

22) The file on the subject
has been subd. to Secretary
Member for perusal. The
J. S. has already been offici-
ally intimated of the
date & place of meeting.
Subd. with a draft D.O. to
Mr. Sri Kantheswara Aiyar
as per Secy's order.

89.
21.6.16.

23) Issued P/ 21/6/16

9

ips,
on

To Mr. Sri Kantheswara Aiyar
D.O. No. J 4946 P/ 21.6.16.
Informs that the hour at
which the conference will be held will
be decided later.

P.T.O.

.COC—5-8-15

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPS—70,000—17.12.15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Pol File No. 205 of 1915. 16.

Seria No.

24) Subd..
May this also be subd
to the Second Member for perusal?
~~Subd~~ Subd for perusal
Es. 24/6/16.

B.G.
22.6.16.

Second member)

Lobby
22.6.16

Pol
24/6

Open 23/6

Es 24/6

be written on small slips, copied, or slips pasted on

P.T.O.

GPB—50,000—5-8-15

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

270.

(13)

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Police File No. 205 of 1915-16

Serial No. 10

From The I. G. P. Ro. C.3 of 4.8.16.

Forwards copy of the notes of the conference held on the 26th June 1916 at Coelacanmund.

25) Subd. This may in the first instance be subd. to the 2nd Member & Dewan as per Secy's order.

B.J.
5.8.16.

Eg 5/8

1773.
7.8.16.

Second Member
Dewan

26) Vide marginal notes on the IGP's letter - Le 9/8 Mb 9/8 Eg 7-8

899
10.8.16

27) Secy "
16.8.16. Le 17/8

Eg 17/8

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

J 365

(14)

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Police File No. 205 of 1915-16

Serial No.	
11	From Mr. Tucker. D.O. no. 5821 A/10-8-16. Forwards two copies of the rules of the conference.
12	To Mr. Tucker. D.O. no. Pol 193 D/18-8-16 Acknowledges the receipt of the above.

28) Subd. for further orders. Attention is invited to the Secretary Member's marginal remarks in the D.S.'s letter. (Sl. no. 10).

B.H.
18-8-16.
24 Aug

29) Please get a copy of the Rules issued by the Govt of India & the various Local Govt's in British India and put up drafts based on these Rules. We may then be prepared to issue the Rules immediately after the Bill is passed

Pol 24/8

Eg 24/8

30) Action is being taken regarding the framing of rules. These papers may be filed.

BH.
9-12-16.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

Early

No. 3624

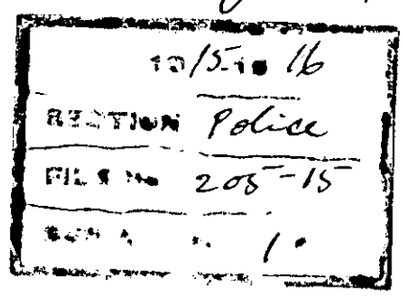
Please consult H.G.P. as to advance

From Dewan

Pol 2792 & 23.5.16. 2011

MAJOR T. H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

DIARY No. J.2997



To The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 22nd May 1916.

SIR,

765

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Narasinga Rao's letter No. 422 Pol., dated the 28/29th October 1915, I am directed to enclose extracts from the marginally noted correspondence which has passed between the Governments of Bombay and Madras in regard to the criminal tribes of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. It will be seen that, in order to obtain an effective and speedy solution of the questions at issue, a proposal was made by the Government of Madras to convene a meeting of the representatives of the Governments of Bombay and Madras and of the Hyderabad State. This proposal has been accepted by the Government of Bombay who suggest that the meeting be held at Ootacamund in the middle of June. As the Durbar have under consideration a bill for the registration, surveillance and control of criminal tribes, I am, at the instance of the Government of Madras, to enquire whether the Durbar desire to depute a representative to attend the proposed conference, and

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 5767, dated the 17th August 1915.
Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 2572, dated the 26th October 1915.
Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3477, dated the 10th May 1916.

R. O. 2.—R. P. B.—4-1916.—1,000

(16

and if so, whether the time and place suggested for the meeting would be convenient. The favour of a very early reply is requested.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. Sr. G. Lucas

First Assistant Resident.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 5767, dated the 17th August 1915.

(17

3 Encls & Bl
205-15-

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the report No. P.458, dated the 30th October 1914 from the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to report regarding the policy to be adopted towards the criminal tribes of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency, and to request that you will be so good as to inform the Government of Bombay with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council of the views of the Government of Madras on the suggestions made in paragraph 26 of the report as regards the settlement of wandering criminal tribes.

Extract from the Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to report regarding the policy to be adopted towards the criminal tribes of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

* * *

26. In regard to such wandering tribes in this Presidency Mysore, Madras, and Hyderabad, the same difficulty of acceptance of responsibility and registration arises. We consider that an agreement should be made between the respective Governments that on a certain fixed date all such tribes should be registered in the districts within which they may be found and restricted to them. We understand that action under the Criminal Tribes Act is being taken in Madras and Hyderabad; but that the Mysore State has not yet adopted the Act. An alternative method would be to secure an agreement whereby each Government should accept certain tribes. This

would

would require consultation beteen the respresentatives of eacn State and Government.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Judicial Department, t. the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department, No. 2572, dated the 2' th October 1915.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 5767, dated the 17th August 1915, inviting the views of the Government of Madras on the suggestions of the committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to report on the policy to be adopted towards the criminal tribes of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

2. The Government of Madras have carefully considered the suggestions of the committee contained in paragraph 26 of their report, and I am to express regret at their inability to adopt either of the suggestions, as they prefer to make domicile the determining factor in respect of registration and settlement.

* * * *

4. I am to add that the Governor in Council is of opinion that it is desirable, if an effective and reasonably speedy solution of the questions at issue is to be obtained, that Mr. Hankin or Mr. Gayer of Hyderabad, the officer in charge of the Criminal Tribes Act in Bombay and an officer of the Madras Presidency who understands the questions should meet and discuss them. It would not be of much use to discuss the matter with a Mysore representative until the Mysore Durbar consent to pass a Criminal Tribes Act of some kind.

5. I am to ask that, if the Government of Bombay accept the above suggestion, a date and place of meeting that would be convenient to them may be proposed.

(19)

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Political Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Judicial Department, No. 3477 of 1916, dated the 10th May 1916.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 2572, dated the 26th October 1915, and 1167 A-1, dated the 14th April 1916, on the question of the policy to be adopted towards the criminal tribes of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

2. In reply I am to state in the first place that the proposal of the Madras Government for a meeting of the representatives of the Governments of Bombay and Madras and of the Native State of Hyderabad to discuss certain questions regarding the administration of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, was unfortunately overlooked and I am to express the regret of the Governor in Council for the delay which has consequently occurred in replying to your letter. I am further to say that the Governor in Council agrees to the proposed conference, and would be glad to depute the Hon'ble Mr.H.S.Lawrence, Commissioner of the Southern Division of this Presidency, and Mr. O.H.B.Starte, Assistant Collector on special duty for the settlement of criminal tribes, Bijapur, to attend the conference. The Governor in Council hopes that the Madras Government will be able to arrange for the attendance of representatives of the Government of His Highness the Nizam and perhaps of Mysore. I am to suggest that Ootacamund in the middle of June would perhaps be a suitable time and place for the meeting.

Copies.

Registrar,
Residency Office.

No Pol 1215 Dy 6-6-16 (20)

File no. 205-15
H. no. 2

To

The First Assistant Resident.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3627 dated the 22nd May 1916 enquiring whether the Durbar desire to depute a representative to attend the proposed conference of the representatives of the Governments of Bombay, Madras, and H.H. the Nizam at Ootacamund in the middle of June 1916, to discuss matters connected with the criminal tribes of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency and whether the time and place suggested for the meeting would be convenient, I am directed to state that Diwan Br C Srikantaiya, the Inspector General of Police will represent the Durbar at the Conference. As however, His Highness the Maharaja's birthday festivities and the functions connected therewith fall about the middle of June next, I am to suggest that if not inconvenient some time in the third week of the same month may be fixed for the meeting.

I have etc.,

Diwan 18/5

Secretary to Government,

General Department.

31.5.16

Sd Meyer for D. ch. Narasinga Rao

No. J 4724/2/5/6/1916.

Copy to the D.G. of Police for information

(21

File no 205-15
pt. no. 3

Urgent

BANGALORE.

D. O. No. 4010. 7th June 1916.

Dear Dewan Sahib.

With reference to Mr. Narasinga Rao's letter No. 1215 Pol., dated the 5th June 1916, regarding the deputation of Dewan Bahadur C.Srikanteswara Iyer, Inspector General of Police in Mysore, to the Criminal Tribes Conference at Ootacamund, I am desired to invite a reference to the telegram No. 732, dated the 1st June 1916, from the Government of Madras, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my letter No.3905, dated the 2nd June 1916, and to enquire whether it would be convenient for Dewan Bahadur Srikanteswara Iyer to attend the Conference on the 26th instant.

The favour of a very early reply is requested.

draft to go
Cypher 8/6

Yours sincerely
S. & G. Iyengar

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore.

(Issued)

(22)

File no. 205-16
G. no. 4
Bangalore
8. 6. 16.

My dear Sir,

With reference to your proposed deputation to the Criminal Tribes conference at Ootacamund, I am desired to enquire whether it would be convenient for you to attend the Conference on the 26th instant.

The favour of an immediate reply is solicited.

Yours sincerely,

Dewan
8/6

I. G. of Police

Rotograph 916

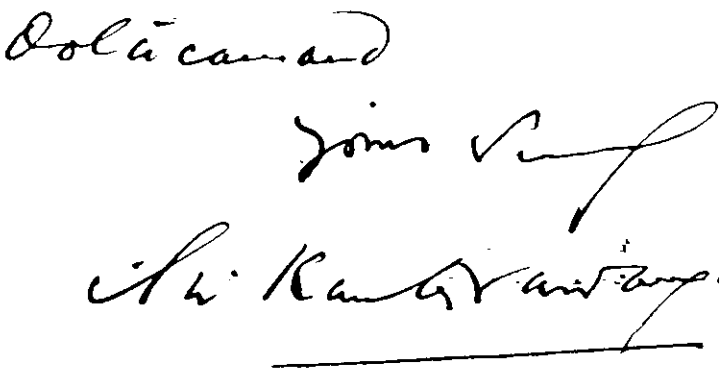
File no 205-15
Sl-no. 5

Camp Supare

8 June 1916

Dear Nanajiyaka,

I am just. Rec'd
from Karaspur a letter
& copy of one from
Doli Khel. 26 inst.
Conf. Sub. Insp.
attend Police
Conference at



(74

File 210-205-15
SL-210. 6

Issued
Hy 9/6

Camp Mysore,

9th June 1916.

No. C-6

To

Major T.H.St.George Tucker,
F.A.Resident in Mysore.

My dear Sir,

With reference to your demi-official letter No.4010 of the 7th instant to the address of the Dewan in regard to the deputation of Dewan Bahadur Srikantesvara Aiyar, Inspector General of Police, to the Criminal Tribes Conference at Ootacamund, I am desired to inform you that the 26th instant would be quite convenient for Mr. Srikantesvara Aiyar to attend the Conference.

Yours sincerely,

Dwee
9/6

G. R. S. 26]

Police (A)

File No. 205-15

Serial No. 7

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. J 4923

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 191 .

Date of issue 20-6-1916

Signed by Mr. G. Sreenivasaiya

To

The I. G. of Police in Mysore

Sir,

In continuation of this Office memo no J. 4724-Police 205-15 dated the 5th June 1916 regarding the conference to be held at Kolaramma in connection with the question of settlement of criminal tribes, I am directed to state that the conference will be held at the Council Chamber, Shivakoti Hill, on the 26th instant.

I have &c.

SUBJECT.

(26)

Pol 205-15-8.

D. O. No. 3649

BANGALORE.

D. O. No. 4298. 19th June 1916.

J 3190

My dear Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Narasinga Rao's demi-official letter No. 6, dated the 9th June 1916, I am desired to inform you that the Criminal Tribes Conference will be held at the Council Chamber, Stonehousehill, Ootacamund, on the 26th instant and that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart proposes to preside. The hour of the meeting will be fixed later.

Sunday
20-6-16

Yours sincerely
J. S. Gracey

With copy of letter as above.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore.

21-6-V
Please inform H.S.P. about the hour
21/6/16

CRS

(26

Pol 205-15-8.

D. O. No. 3649

BANGALORE.

D. O. No. 4298. 19th June 1916.

J 3190

My dear Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Narasinga Rao's demi-official letter No. 6, dated the 9th June 1916, I am desired to inform you that the Criminal Tribes Conference will be held at the Council Chamber, Stonehousehill, Ootacamund, on the 26th instant and that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart proposes to preside. The hour of the meeting will be fixed later.

Yours sincerely

J. S. Gracey.

Sunday 20-6-16

With copy. Secy to Dewan

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore.

Please inform P.S.P. of the hour

21/6/16

(27

G. R. S. 26]

Pol File No. 205-15

Serial No. 9

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

Draft C.O. 34944

No.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 191 .

Date of issue 21-6-1916

Signed by Sir D. M. Nava-
Secretary

~~To~~

Dear Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the hon. the Chief Justice of the Criminal Sessions case will be taken up for hearing on 26.6.16 and will be decided by Full Bench and that the Hon'ble Sir Hercule Stuart is expected to preside in the absence.

Yours Sincerely
21/6/16

To Rao Bahadur
C. Srikantaiah Aiyangar Esq BA BL
I.S. of Police Mysore Over.

SUBJECT.

B.S.
21.6.16.

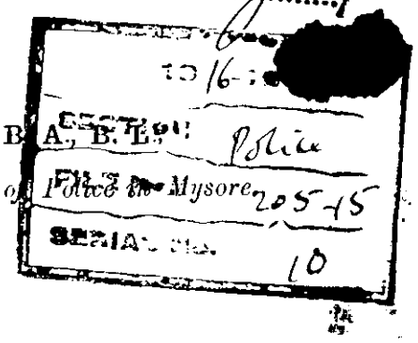
No. C. 3

Encl. Two

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

Dated Bangalore, 4th August 191 6.

DIARY No. 7290.



From

Diwan Bahadur C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR, B. A., B. L.,

Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

To

D. V. Narasinga Rao, Esqr., B.A. B.L.,

Secretary to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja

of Mysore, General Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of Government, a copy of the Notes of the Conference held on the 26th June 1916, in the Council Chamber, Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund, of the representatives of the Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore Governments, regarding the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, and to invite reference to the most salient points thereof, viz., (i) extradition of offenders under the Act: (ii) domicile to be the principle in regard to settlement: (iii) the officers to correspond and exchange information on the subject of doubtful tribes: and (iv) delegation of powers, under section 18 of the Act, to certain officers to facilitate prompt action.

Move an affidavit matter for rules Orders after the Bill is passed.

2. It was also deemed advisable that as our Criminal Tribes Bill was still before the Legislative Council, we might as well not only provide for such delegation but also, with advantage, take power to restrict the foreign criminals from entering into our State, on the lines of sections 19 and 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act of His Highness the Nizam's

These powers have already been included in the Bill. 8/8/16

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Dominions, copies whereof are appended for ready reference.

3. In view of the urgency and importance of correct registration of all criminals as early as possible in all the places, it was urged that our Bill should be passed into law, as quickly as possible, as the absence of such an enactment in Mysore worked prejudicially on all the Administrations concerned.

The Bill has been sent to the Select Committee & will be brought up before the Legislative Council in 9 days

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Sd/- A. Srikanta Narasimhan

Inspector General of Police.

Foreign Criminal Tribe, Gang or Class. (from Hyderabad Act) 30

'Tribe, Gang, or Class declared criminal outside His Highness' Dominions.

Section 19. When any tribe, gang or class outside His Highness' dominions has been declared criminal or registered there as criminal the Inspector General of Police may by a notification published in the Office and Police Gazettes declared that the provisions of section 20 shall apply to it.

Encls to Pol 205-15-10

Procedure when any tribe or gang declared criminal under section 19 is found in His Highness' Dominions.

Section 20. (1) No tribe, gang or class or any member thereof declared criminal under section 19 shall enter His Highness' Dominions without a written permit signed by the Inspector General of Police.

(2) Any Police Officer not below the rank of a Police Amin may direct any person found in His Highness' Dominions contrary to provisions of sub-section (1) by a written order to leave His Highness' Dominions within a week.

(3) Any person found in His Highness' Dominions after the period provided for in sub-section (2) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and may also be fined and will be sent outside the Dominions on the expiry of the sentence.

D.O.No. 1167 A -10

Ootacamund,

31st July 1916.

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Dear Diwan Bahadur,

I am desired to forward a copy of the notes of the Conference held on the 26th June 1916 at Ootacamund to discuss certain questions relating to the working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/ E. A. Harvey.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur

C. Srikantesvara Aiyar Avl. B.A. B.L.,

Inspector General of Police, Mysore.

Copy

Notes of a Conference held on the 26th June 1916 at Ootacamund to discuss certain questions raised by the Government of Bombay rela-ting to the working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

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Origin of the Conference.

In their letter, dated the 17th August 1915, the Government of Bombay raised certain questions relating to the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, and in particular asked the opinion of the Madras Government on the subject raised in paragraph 26 of the Bombay Criminal Tribes Committee's Report enclosed in that letter, which runs as follows:-

"In regard to such wandering tribes in this Presidency, Mysore, Madras and Hyderabad, the same difficulty of acceptance of responsibility and registration arises. We consider that an agreement should be made between the respective Governments that on a certain fixed date all such tribes should be registered in the districts within which they may be found and restricted to them. We understand that action under the Criminal Tribes Act is being taken in Madras and Hyderabad; but that the Mysore State has not yet adopted the Act. An alternative method would be to secure an agreement whereby each Government should accept certain tribes. This would require consultation between the representatives of each State and Government".

In reply, this Government in their letter No.2572, dated the 26th October 1915, suggested

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that a Conference should be held at which representatives of all Provinces and States in Southern India should be present. The Government of Bombay, in their letter No.3477, dated the 10th May 1916, agreed to send representatives to the Conference. A Conference was accordingly held on the 26th June 1916 in the Council Chamber, Stonehouse Hill, and the following representatives from Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore were present:-

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.(presiding).

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. C.H.B. Starte, I.C.S., Criminal Tribes Settlement officer, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. E. Priestley, District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., Inspector General of Police, Madras.

Mr. P. B. Thomas, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Range, Madras.

Mr. P. Hannyngton, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. Srikantesvara Aiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Inspector General of Police, Mysore.

Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.S.I., C.I.E., Director-General of Police and Jails, Hyderabad.

Mr. H. L. Braidwood, I.C.S., Collector of Chittoor.

Mr. E. A. Harvey, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of Madras, Judicial Department.

The chief general subject to be discussed was the need for co-operation between the authorities of the different Provinces and States in regard to the arrest and delivery of absconding members of criminal tribes and persons

accused of offences under the Act, and in regard to the notification and registration of wandering tribes whose domicile was doubtful.

EXTRADITION.

As regards this, the view originally taken by the Bombay Committee(vide paragraph 27 of the report above referred to) that offences under the Act were not extraditable, had already been admitted to be incorrect, at least in part.Extradition of such offenders is in force between Provinces of British India and Native States.

Hyderabad - As regards Hyderabad the position is satisfactory, as the State has an Act similar to the Criminal Tribes Act of British India. Offences under this Act are extraditable under notification No.3361. I.A. dated the 23rd December 1898 issued by the Government of India under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act,1879. This notification is continued in force under the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, and the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (see section 8 of the General Clauses Act, 1897). The notification runs as follows:-

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that a Political Agent may issue a warrant for the arrest and surrender of any person accused of having done in any State against the law of such State an act which would if done in any part of British India where the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 (XXVII of 1871), is

for the time being in force, have constituted an offence against any of the provisions of the latter Act".

In reply to a question put by Sir Harold Stuart Mr. Hankin said that the Hyderabad administration had not as yet been able to get their absconding criminal tribe members handed over to them by the British Local Governments, but it was pointed out to him that there was no legal objection to their doing so. Mr. Hankin was advised in case of his not succeeding in obtaining extradition, to bring the fact to notice through the proper channel. In reply to a question put by the Bombay representatives, Mr. Hankin stated that he had no objection to handing over absconders to the neighbouring Governments in custody in taking action under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, Hyderabad.

Mysore - There is at present no Criminal Tribes Act in Mysore; but Mr. C. Srikantesvara Ayyar stated that a measure of this kind on the same lines as the British Indian Act is being introduced into the Legislative Council and will become law very shortly, in which case extradition will be possible with Mysore in the same way as with Hyderabad. Under notification No.111, dated the 23rd July 1878 issued by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore under the authority of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, directing that " all criminal processes of whatsoever description, when issued by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in any district of British India, shall be acted upon and executed by all

Magistrates and Police officers in Mysore, under the same conditions, and in the same manner, as if such process had been issued by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in Mysore", no extradition is required in the case of offenders escaping from British India to Mysore. This procedure is not reciprocal, but the passing of the Criminal Tribes Act in Mysore will put an end to this difficulty.

Bombay - Extradition is not required as between the British Provinces, but the difficulty arises in the case of members of criminal tribes who have been notified under section 10(b) and not under section 12, as such persons by merely stating their intention can legally leave one Province and go into the other, in which case they are guilty of no offence and cannot be arrested and brought back. To get over this difficulty it is proposed to enforce section 12 in the Madras Presidency to the extent of restricting the movements of each tribe within the limits of the Province or part of the Province. This will enable the Madras tribes so restricted, if they cross into Bombay, to be brought back to Madras under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

In this connection it was suggested that in the case of Native States also, to avoid the difficulties of extradition and the delay involved in making the usual application through the Resident, the Government of India might be moved to extend section 25 or the Criminal Tribes Act to Native States in which a similar law is in force. The Mysore and Hyderabad representatives stated that their administrations would not object to

this being done. The following resolution was accordingly passed:-

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"This meeting is unanimously of the opinion that section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act should be made applicable by notification of the Governor-General in Council to Native States in which a law similar to the Criminal Tribes Act is in force."

DOMICILE.

The Proposal of the Bombay Government to have a general "round-up" of criminal tribes and to register them then and there was discussed but did not find favour with the Conference. The general principle was affirmed that each Government should be responsible for its own tribes, and that these tribes should be settled by the principle of domicile.

The Question of tribes which no Government will own was then discussed, e.g., Kanjar Bhats. The Kanjar Bhats are found in Hyderabad, Bombay and to a certain extent in Madras. Mr. Hankin said that they originally hailed from Rajputana(Jodhpur) and that the Rajputana States would probably be willing, if asked, to take them back. This suggestion was dropped when the Bombay representatives admitted that they had been in the Presidency for 25 years. Mr. Starte stated that there was a Bhat settlement in Bombay to which the fragments of the tribe at present wandering in the Madras Presidency might be deported and retained on payment. The Madras representatives however did not agree that this Presidency was at all responsible for the

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Kanjar Bhats who could not be described in any way as a Madras tribe. On the other hand the Bombay representatives stated that there are in the Bombay Presidency some 300 or 400 Kaikadis (Rudrapad Korachas of Bellary) who are not a Bombay tribe and whose domicile was in Madras. The Madras representatives agreed that it would be fair to exchange these tribes and preferable for each Government to settle the tribes whose natural domicile was within their limits. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart approved of the proposal and gave instructions that negotiations might be undertaken with the object of effecting the exchange. He also suggested that the deportation of undesirable aliens might be undertaken under the Indian Foreigners Act and that was found to be feasible in the case of the tribes domiciled in Native States and found wandering within the limits of British India. Many of these tribes, however, have been so long settled in British India that the present members were born there and are therefore British subjects. Mr. Lawrence also pointed out that there would have to be a separate order in the case of each individual. In view of these difficulties it was decided not to take any action under this act.

Mr. Priestley laid stress on the importance of having a Finger-Print Bureau at Simla of all members of the tribes that have been registered in addition to those that have been convicted. By this means he hoped that the domicile of any wandering tribesman who might be found, even if he had not been convicted, might by means of reference to the Central Bureau in Simla be promptly determined. Mr. Hannyngton was asked to investigate and report

to what extent the finger-prints of the wandering tribes are taken at present and sent to the Central Bureau. It was decided that before adopting this proposal which would necessitate the sending of a very much greater number of slips to the Central Bureau, the Bureau should be consulted. The general opinion was that it was unnecessary to send to the Central Bureau the finger-prints of members of criminal tribes who did not travel beyond the limits of the province of domicile.

The principle of domicile being accepted, it was anticipated that there would be a considerable amount of correspondence on the subject of doubtful tribes etc which would take place as the result of the decisions arrived at in this conference. Mr. Starte thought it necessary to raise the question as to what officers might be addressed on these matters. It was decided that the officers authorized to correspond should be-

Madras	...	Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department.
Bombay	...	Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bijapur.
Hyderabad	...	Director-General of Police and Jails.
Mysore	...	Inspector-General of Police.

Mr.P.B.Thomas explained how the domicile should be traced, this method having been used successfully between Madras and Hyderabad. He said that he knew of no case in which members of wandering criminal tribes refused to own up to some domicile and could not be traced to some village or tract of country which they regarded as their home. His

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method was to trace out the ramifications of the tribe by means of finger-prints and by enquiries in jails, making use of an informer in order to ascertain associates and family ties. The Bombay representatives, who were doubtful at first as to whether all the tribes had anything that could be regarded as a domicile, agreed that Mr. Thomas' method should be tried. Mr. Thomas pointed out that there are certain doubtful tribes whose domicile could be fixed in a particular tract of country but could not be definitely attributed to any particular Government. Such cases should be decided on the give-and-take principle and by considerations of convenience. He also pointed out that a general round-up in the Madras Presidency was quite unnecessary as a greater part of the work in tracing out and registering the criminal tribes had already been done there. It was agreed that it would be advisable if all Governments concerned were to exchange information of criminal gangs and tribes about which records exist. Mr. Hankin showed specimens of the registration sheets of tribes notified in the Nizam's Dominions giving full information to facilitate identification of members. He said he was prepared to furnish these and similar sheets to any Government that required them.

A few miscellaneous subjects were then discussed.

SETTLEMENTS.

The Bombay method of establishing industrial settlements and providing the settlers in them

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with employment was noticed. Mr. Starte explained his method of settling in the vicinity of mills. He referred to the report contained in his letter, dated the 31st March 1916, which had already been communicated to the Madras Government by the Government of Bombay with their letter No.2918, dated the 2nd May 1916. The advantage of this method was that the settlers were able to make more money by this industry than by any other means of employment and that they found regular work which was always available. Working as they did in a limited space, they were easy to supervise and control. The disadvantages were that in some cases their health suffered on account of the long hours worked, the dust and lack of fresh air. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart suggested that this scheme might be defective in reclamation and reformatory influence. Mr. Lawrence said that the Bombay Government were considering a proposal to establish a settlement of men of criminal tribes in gangs of 500 or so who would be employed in the forests on cutting timber. Mr. Starte enquired whether the Madras Government had experience of employing settlers in mines. Sir Harold Stuart stated that the experience in the Madras Presidency was confined to the employment of settlers in mica mines, which however were rather quarries than mines. The experiment was not very successful. Mr. Starte enquired whether the Madras Government had experience of employing settlers on irrigation works. Mr. Moore stated that criminal settlers had been employed at Siddnapur

on irrigation works with considerable success but this was because the settlers were Vaddars who were originally earth-workers by profession. Sir Harold Stuart referred to the employment of settlers at Sitanagaram on stone quarries and explained how this settlement was looked upon as the first stage of reclamation. As soon as the settler had become imbued with the elements of discipline and good conduct, he was transferred to a connected agricultural settlement. Mr. Starte mentioned the difficulty of obtaining sufficient suitable agricultural land for settling large numbers of criminals in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Lawrence pointed out the difficulty of supervising agricultural settlers, since it was necessary to allow them to work at night in their fields either for irrigation or for the protection of their crops. The earning capacity of settlers was touched on, and Mr. Braidwood showed from his experience of the Korachas at the Bhumannagadda settlement how it went up from 1 anna a day to 2½ annas in the following working season. After some discussion on the possibility of transfer of members of tribes or parts of tribes from one settlement to another, it was agreed that a delegation of powers in this respect was called for and the following resolution was agreed to:-

"That when the Criminal Tribes Act is next brought under revision, section 18 should be amended so as to give powers to the Local Government to authorize an officer subordinate to it to exercise the powers described therein".

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It was recommended that both Presidency Governments should address the Government of India in this sense. Opinions were exchanged upon the merits of official and non-official agency in the management of settlements and Sir Harold Stuart gave his experience of the management of settlements through the Salvation Army and other agencies. It was agreed that though the managers appointed by this body were sometimes unsuitable, due to some extent to the fact that it was short handed because of the war, yet it provided many good men who did excellent work and gave their services not with the object of earning a livelihood, but from a desire to reform and reclaim these outcasts of society. Greater continuity was possible under such an organization than under official management, with its frequent changes of personnel. Mr. Hankin said that the intervention of the Salvation Army could not be accepted in Hyderabad. Mr. Moore emphasized the fact that the success of a settlement or the reverse depends almost entirely on the personality of the manager. One of the best conducted of the Madras settlements, though rather expensive, was one managed by the American Baptist Mission at Kavali and was a case in point.

Before the Conference closed Sir Harold Stuart mentioned a proposal for giving industrial education to the children in Madras settlement. Its main features were the taking of the children over 10 years old in the Salvation Army settlements and educating them in industrial

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schools in or near Madras. Mr. Starte anticipated great objections on the part of the parents to the separation of their children from them, but the Chairman laid stress on the importance of training the children to habits of honesty and good livelihood. Some conversation took place and views were exchanged on the morality and health and cleanliness of settlers.

Mr. Lawrence asked what was being spent on settlement work in the Madras Presidency. Sir Harold Stuart replied that about 1¼ lakhs had been provided in this year's budget. This included the pay of the special police. The numbers in the settlements were approximately 5,200

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File no. 205-15
Sl. no. 11
J 365-16

J 3808

No. 5621 Encl.

BANGALORE.
10th August 1916

My dear Sir M. Visvesvaraya

I am desired to forward two copies of the notes of the Conference held on the 26th June 1916 at Ootacamund to discuss certain questions relating to the working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

10.8.16. do

Yrs sincerely
J. S. G. Thomas.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore.

KM

NOTES OF A CONFERENCE HELD ON THE 26TH JUNE 1916 AT OOTACAMUND TO DISCUSS CERTAIN QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY RELATING TO THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

(46)

Encls to Pol 205-15-11

ORIGIN OF THE CONFERENCE.

In their letter, dated the 17th August 1915, the Government of Bombay raised certain questions relating to the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, and in particular asked the opinion of the Madras Government on the subject raised in paragraph 26 of the Bombay Criminal Tribes Committee's Report enclosed in that letter, which runs as follows:—

"In regard to such wandering tribes in this Presidency, Mysore, Madras and Hyderabad, the same difficulty of acceptance of responsibility and registration arises. We consider that an agreement should be made between the respective Governments that on a certain fixed date all such tribes should be registered in the districts within which they may be found and restricted to them. We understand that action under the Criminal Tribes Act is being taken in Madras and Hyderabad; but that the Mysore State has not yet adopted the Act. An alternative method would be to secure an agreement whereby each Government should accept certain tribes. This would require consultation between the representatives of each State and Government."

In reply, this Government in their letter No. 2572, dated the 26th October 1915, suggested that a Conference should be held at which representatives of all Provinces and States in Southern India should be present. The Government of Bombay, in their letter No. 3477, dated the 10th May 1916, agreed to send representatives to the Conference. A Conference was accordingly held on the 26th June 1916 in the Council Chamber, Stonehouse Hill, and the following representatives from Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore were present:—

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. (*presiding*).

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. E. Priestley, District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

Mr. P. B. Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Madras.

Mr. P. Hannyngton, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, Madras.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. Srikanteswara Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Inspector-General of Police, Mysore.

Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.S.I., C.I.E., Director-General of Police and Jails, Hyderabad.

Mr. H. L. Braidwood, I.C.S., Collector of Chittoor.

Mr. E. A. Harvey, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Madras, Judicial Department.

The chief general subject to be discussed was the need for co-operation between the authorities of the different Provinces and States in regard to the arrest and delivery of absconding members of criminal tribes and persons accused of offences under the Act, and in regard to the notification and registration of wandering tribes whose domicile was doubtful.

EXTRADITION.

As regards this, the view originally taken by the Bombay Committee (vide paragraph 27 of the report above referred to) that offences under the Act were not extraditable, had already been admitted to be incorrect, at least in part. Extradition of such offenders is in force between Provinces of British India and Native States.

Hyderabad.—As regards Hyderabad the position is satisfactory, as the State has an Act similar to the Criminal Tribes Act of British India. Offences under this Act are extraditable under notification No. 3361 F. A., dated the 23rd December 1893, issued by the Government of India under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879. This notification is continued in force under the Indian Extradition Act, 1903, and the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (see section 8 of the General Clauses Act, 1897). The notification runs as follows:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare

that a Political Agent may issue a warrant for the arrest and surrender of any person accused of having done in any State against the law of such State an act which would if done in any part of British India where the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 (XXVII of 1871), is for the time being in force, have constituted an offence against any of the provisions of the latter Act".

In reply to a question put by Sir Harold Stuart Mr. Hankin said that the Hyderabad administration had not as yet been able to get their absconding criminal tribe members handed over to them by the British Local Governments, but it was pointed out to him that there was no legal objection to their doing so. Mr. Hankin was advised, in case of his not succeeding in obtaining extradition, to bring the fact to notice through the proper channel. In reply to a question put by the Bombay representatives, Mr. Hankin stated that he had no objection to handing over absconders to the neighbouring Governments *in custody* in taking action under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, Hyderabad.

Mysore.—There is at present no Criminal Tribes Act in Mysore; but Mr. C. Srikanteswara Ayyar stated that a measure of this kind on the same lines as the British Indian Act is being introduced into the Legislative Council and will become law very shortly, in which case extradition will be possible with Mysore in the same way as with Hyderabad. Under notification No. 111, dated the 23rd July 1878, issued by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore under the authority of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, directing that "all criminal processes of whatsoever description, when issued by any Magistrate having jurisdiction in any district of British India, shall be acted upon and executed by all Magistrates and Police officers in Mysore, under the same conditions, and in the same manner, as if such process had been issued by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in Mysore", no extradition is required in the case of offenders escaping from British India to Mysore. This procedure is not reciprocal, but the passing of the Criminal Tribes Act in Mysore will put an end to this difficulty.

Bombay.—Extradition is not required as between the British Provinces, but the difficulty arises in the case of members of criminal tribes who have been notified under section 10 (*b*) and not under section 12, as such persons by merely stating their intention can legally leave one Province and go into the other, in which case they are guilty of no offence and cannot be arrested and brought back. To get over this difficulty it is proposed to enforce section 12 in the Madras Presidency to the extent of restricting the movements of each tribe within the limits of the Province or part of the Province. This will enable the Madras tribes so restricted, if they cross into Bombay, to be brought back to Madras under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

In this connection it was suggested that in the case of Native States also, to avoid the difficulties of extradition and the delay involved in making the usual application through the Resident, the Government of India might be moved to extend section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act to Native States in which a similar law is in force. The Mysore and Hyderabad representatives stated that their administrations would not object to this being done. The following resolution was accordingly passed:—

"This meeting is unanimously of the opinion that section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act should be made applicable by notification of the Governor-General in Council to Native States in which a law similar to the Criminal Tribes Act is in force."

Domicile.

The proposal of the Bombay Government to have a general "round-up" of criminal tribes and to register them then and there was discussed, but did not find favour with the Conference. The general principle was affirmed that each Government should be responsible for its own tribes, and that these tribes should be settled by the principle of domicile.

The question of tribes which no Government will own was then discussed, e.g., Kanjar Bhats. The Kanjar Bhats are found in Hyderabad, Bombay and to a certain extent in Madras. Mr. Hankin said that they originally hailed from Rajputana (Jodhpur) and that the Rajputana States would probably be willing, if asked, to take them back. This suggestion was dropped when the Bombay representatives admitted that they had been in the Presidency for 25 years. Mr. Starte stated that there was a Bhat settlement in Bombay to which the fragments of the tribe at present wandering in the Madras Presidency might be deported and retained *on payment*. The Madras representatives however did not agree that this Presidency was at all responsible for the Kanjar Bhats who could not be described in any way as a Madras tribe. On the other hand the Bombay representatives stated that there are in the Bombay Presidency

some 300 or 400 Kaikadis (= Rudrapad Korachas of Bellary) who are not a Bombay tribe and whose domicile was in Madras. The Madras representatives agreed that it would be fair to exchange these tribes and preferable for each Government to settle the tribes whose natural domicile was within their limits. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart approved of the proposal and gave instructions that negotiations might be undertaken with the object of effecting the exchange. He also suggested that the deportation of undesirable aliens might be undertaken under the Indian Foreigners Act and that was found to be feasible in the case of the tribes *domiciled in Native States* and found wandering within the limits of British India. Many of these tribes, however, have been so long settled in British India that the present members were born there and are therefore British subjects. Mr. Lawrence also pointed out that there would have to be a separate order in the case of each individual. In view of these difficulties it was decided not to take any action under this act.

Mr. Priestley laid stress on the importance of having a Finger-Print Bureau at Simla of all members of the tribes that have been registered in addition to those that have been convicted. By this means he hoped that the domicile of any wandering tribesman who might be found, even if he had not been convicted, might by means of reference to the Central Bureau in Simla be promptly determined. Mr. Hannyngton was asked to investigate and report to what extent the finger-prints of the wandering tribes are taken at present and sent to the Central Bureau. It was decided that before adopting this proposal which would necessitate the sending of a very much greater number of slips to the Central Bureau, the Bureau should be consulted. The general opinion was that it was unnecessary to send to the Central Bureau the finger-prints of members of criminal tribes who did not travel beyond the limits of the province of domicile.

The principle of domicile being accepted, it was anticipated that there would be a considerable amount of correspondence on the subject of doubtful tribes, etc., which would take place as the result of the decisions arrived at in this Conference. Mr. Starte thought it necessary to raise the question as to what officers might be addressed on these matters. It was decided that the officers authorized to correspond should be—

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Mr. P. B. Thomas explained how the domicile should be traced, this method having been used successfully between Madras and Hyderabad. He said that he knew of no case in which members of wandering criminal tribes refused to own up to some domicile and could not be traced to some village or tract of country which they regarded as their home. His method was to trace out the ramifications of the tribe by means of finger-prints and by enquiries in jails, making use of an informer in order to ascertain associates and family ties. The Bombay representatives, who were doubtful at first as to whether all the tribes had anything that could be regarded as a domicile, agreed that Mr. Thomas' method should be tried. Mr. Thomas pointed out that there are certain doubtful tribes whose domicile could be fixed in a particular tract of country but could not be definitely attributed to any particular Government. Such cases should be decided on the give-and-take principle and by considerations of convenience. He also pointed out that a general round-up in the Madras Presidency was quite unnecessary as a greater part of the work in tracing out and registering the criminal tribes had already been done there. It was agreed that it would be advisable if all Governments concerned were to exchange information of criminal gangs and tribes about which records exist. Mr. Hankin showed specimens of the registration sheets of tribes notified in the Nizam's Dominions giving full information to facilitate identification of members. He said he was prepared to furnish these and similar sheets to any Government that required them.

A few miscellaneous subjects were then discussed.

Settlements.

The Bombay method of establishing industrial settlements and providing the settlers in them with employment was noticed. Mr. Starte explained his method of settling in the vicinity of mills. He referred to the report contained in

his letter, dated the 31st March 1916, which had already been communicated to the Madras Government by the Government of Bombay with their letter No. 2918, dated the 2nd May 1916. The advantage of this method was that the settlers were able to make more money by this industry than by any other means of employment and that they found regular work which was always available. Working as they did in a limited space, they were easy to supervise and control. The disadvantages were that in some cases their health suffered on account of the long hours worked, the dust and lack of fresh air. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart suggested that this scheme might be defective in reclamation and reformatory influence. Mr. Lawrence said that the Bombay Government were considering a proposal to establish a settlement of men of criminal tribes in gangs of 500 or so who would be employed in the forests on cutting timber. Mr. Starte enquired whether the Madras Government had experience of employing settlers in mines. Sir Harold Stuart stated that the experience in the Madras Presidency was confined to the employment of settlers in mica mines, which however were rather quarries than mines. The experiment was not very successful. Mr. Starte enquired whether the Madras Government had experience of employing settlers on irrigation works. Mr. Moore stated that criminal settlers had been employed at Siddhapur on irrigation works with considerable success but this was because the settlers were Waddars who were originally earth-workers by profession. Sir Harold Stuart referred to the employment of settlers at Sitanagaram on stone quarries and explained how this settlement was looked upon as the first stage of reclamation. As soon as the settler had become imbued with the elements of discipline and good conduct, he was transferred to a connected agricultural settlement. Mr. Starte mentioned the difficulty of obtaining sufficient suitable agricultural land for settling large numbers of criminals in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Lawrence pointed out the difficulty of supervising agricultural settlers, since it was necessary to allow them to work at night in their fields either for irrigation or for the protection of their crops The earning capacity of settlers was touched on, and Mr. Braidwood showed from his experience of the Korachas at the Bhumannagadda settlement how it went up from 1 anna a day to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the following working season. After some discussion on the possibility of transfer of members of tribes or parts of tribes from one settlement to another, it was agreed that a delegation of powers in this respect was called for and the following resolution was agreed to :—

"That when the Criminal Tribes Act is next brought under revision, section 18 should be amended so as to give powers to the Local Government to authorize an officer subordinate to it to exercise the powers described therein."

It was recommended that both Presidency Governments should address the Government of India in this sense. Opinions were exchanged upon the merits of official and non-official agency in the management of settlements and Sir Harold Stuart gave his experience of the management of settlements through the Salvation Army and other agencies. It was agreed that though the managers appointed by this body were sometimes unsuitable, due to some extent to the fact that it was short handed because of the war, yet it provided many good men who did excellent work and gave their services not with the object of earning a livelihood, but from a desire to reform and reclaim these outcasts of society. Greater continuity was possible under such an organization than under official management, with its frequent changes of personnel. Mr. Hankin said that the intervention of the Salvation Army could not be accepted in Hyderabad. Mr. Moore emphasized the fact that the success of a settlement or the reverse depends almost entirely on the personality of the manager. One of the best conducted of the Madras settlements, though rather expensive, was one managed by the American Baptist Mission at Kavali and was a case in point.

Before the Conference closed Sir Harold Stuart mentioned a proposal for giving industrial education to the children in Madras settlement. Its main features were the taking of the children over 10 years old in the Salvation Army settlements and educating them in industrial schools in or near Madras. Mr. Starte anticipated great objections on the part of the parents to the separation of their children from them, but the Chairman laid stress on the importance of training the children to habits of honesty and good livelihood. Some conversation took place and views were exchanged on the morality and health and cleanliness of settlers.

Mr. Lawrence asked what was being spent on settlement work in the Madras Presidency. Sir Harold Stuart replied that about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs had been provided in this year's budget. This included the pay of the special police. The numbers in the settlements were approximately 5,200.

D. O. No Pol 193 Dy 18.8.16

SC

To

Major St. George T. Tuncker.

file no 206-15
SC. no. 12

My dear Sir,

I am desired by the Dewan to acknowledge, with ~~many~~ thanks, the receipt of your letter No.5621 dated 10th August 1916, and 2 copies of the notes of the conference held at Ootacamund regarding the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, kindly forwarded herewith.

11.8.16

Yours sincerely,

Secretary to Government,
General Department.

Submitted for favour of issue of draft letter and further action on the F.M.R's Communication.

D.S. III
for further action
11/8/16.